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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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IS FOUNDED ON ANNEXATION.

J. B. Castle Talks of Our
Political Conditions.

MAJOR PANGBORN'S OPINION.

Annexation as a Territory—With no
Carpet-Baggers—Plans of Pacific
Cable Commission—Dudley Wants
Damages from the Government.

James B. Castle, Collector General
of Customs of the Republic of Hawaii,
who is in San Francisco at present, has
as clear ideas on the political situation
as any official of the new Republic, says
the San Francisco Chronicle of July 25.
As to annexation and the feeling in re-
gard to it, Mr. Castle said yesterday:

"It is not true that the planters are
united against annexation and in favor
of a protectorate. Many planters recog-
nize the fact that a protectorate means
uncertainty. Nothing will give us per-
manent stability except annexation by
such a power as the United States.

"All the experiences of the past twenty-
five years in Hawaiian political history
show that stability is our great
political need. A lack of stability in-
heres in our geographical situation in
any attempt to maintain an independ-
ent nationality.

"If it were a question of annexation
to any other power than the United
States a large part of the support of the
present Government would undoubtedly
fall away. The desire for annexation is
what cements the support of the pres-
ent Government. For all practical
emergencies, as in the insurrection of
January, 1895, those upon whom the
Government must depend for support
give that support, in the vast majority
of cases, purely and simply as annex-
ationists and for the attainment of that
result.

"The annexationists are in the vast
majority among those on whom the
Government depends. The feeling has
increased and strengthened since 1893.
Nothing less than unmistakable final
rebuff by the United States could
change this feeling. So far as I am able
to judge of the future, in case the United
States steadily and finally refrained
from considering the subject of annex-
ation, there would be an inevitable
growth of foreign influence. In the ne-
cessity for the stability that she must
have there might be a return to a
monarchical form of government, with
Kaula as Queen. This is a theoretical
possibility. Its significance would be
that British influence would pre-
dominate, and a British ship of war in
the port of Honolulu would easily see
its way to guarantee law and order. I
believe this to be a possibility if the
United States finally refuses to annex
Hawaii. It would follow if the hope
of annexation were destroyed. The door
would be opened wide to any suc-
cession that promised stability.

"So far as the planters are concern-
ed, their position in the matter is by no
means as influential as their wealth
might seem to indicate. Political con-
ditions focus in Honolulu, and any gov-
ernment lives or dies by the active,
ready support which it enlists or lacks
in the capital city. And of the 1,000
or 1,500 who there stand ready to give
the Government instant and forcible
support an overwhelming majority are
annexationists.

"At least a goodly minority of the
planters are of the same mind. The
longer their residence the more clearly
they see the necessity for annexation
as the only way to guarantee political
and hence commercial stability.

"Those who were born there and
have lived there through reign after
reign especially realize the hopelessness
of securing stability by any other
means. The labor problem complicates
it, but many there in favor of annex-
ation are willing to face the labor dif-
ficulties that may ensue as the lesser
evil."

DUDLEY WANTS DAMAGES.

Says He Was Forced to Leave the
Country.

Thomas J. Dudley, who arrived from
Honolulu on the steamer Australia
claims to have a grievance against the
Hawaiian Government, and declares if
he can secure the services of an attor-
ney willing to take up his case he will
file suit against it, says the San Fran-
cisco Chronicle.

By trade Dudley is a compositor and
has been working on the Honolulu pa-
pers for about three years. He is a British
subject. He admits that he ex-
pressed his views quite freely, and that
they were not favorable to the exist-
ing Government, but that, he says, did
not warrant Chief of Detectives Gus
Hammer in going to him and telling
him that he was not wanted in the Is-
lands, and warning him that if he did
not leave them the first time he had an
opportunity to do so he would be put
into prison.

"I asked Hammer what charge he

would place against me," said Dudley,
telling his story to a Chronicle reporter
yesterday. "and he replied, 'Vagrancy.'
I explained that I had money and that
I could get backing from men in the
Islands to the extent of several hundred
dollars. He replied: 'That's all right,
Tom, but your backing doesn't come
from the right people, and there's more
than one way to make a case out
against a man when we want to do it.
You'd better take my advice and go.'"

ANNEXATION AS TERRITORY.

Major Pangborn Says Hawaii Wants
No Carpet-Baggers.

Major Z. K. Pangborn, for thirty
years editor of the Jersey City Journal,
and one of the best known journalists
in the country, is a guest at the home of
James W. Erwin in Berkeley, says the
Chronicle of July 30. He arrived on the
Australia on Tuesday morning from
Honolulu, where he spent six weeks en-
joying the climate and studying the po-
litical situation. Major Pangborn had
the honor of being the orator of the day
on the Fourth of July, when the Is-
landers and resident Americans joined
in a joint celebration of their own
and America's natal day.

"The rumors of political upheavals
and revolutions in the Islands," said
Major Pangborn yesterday, "are with-
out foundation, except in the brains of
sensational-seeking correspondents. Dur-
ing my brief stay in Honolulu I met
many of the leaders of the new Gov-
ernment, and was also entertained by
some of the most prominent Royalists.
I made a close study of the situation
and am prepared to say that everything
is as quiet and orderly as could be de-
sired, and there are no indications of a
new revolution.

"The annexation sentiment is still
as strong as ever, but the people have
made up their minds that they must
wait until our Government is ready,
and so long as they are unmolested by
other powers are content to do so. My
own judgment is that we should annex
the Islands and give them a territorial
form of government, but only with the
understanding that its officers shall be
chosen from the residents of the Is-
lands. They would not tolerate carpet-
baggers down there."

FILIBUSTERS KILLED.

Party From Florida Shot Down by
the Spaniards.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 25.—Twelve
of the filibusters recently landed in
Cuba by the steamer Three Friends
have been killed by the Spaniards, ac-
cording to letters received here. They
were landed near Havana. A small
band of insurgents was in waiting and
took the arms to the mountains. While
waiting they were discovered by a
Spanish column. The filibusters fled
to the forest and for four days were
without food. On the fifth day, after
some had died of heat and exhaustion,
they met some insurgent scouts, who
undertook to guide them to a safe
place.

Soon after meeting the scouts they
ran into a Spanish column and were
forced to scatter. Gabriel Offal and
Louis Payroll of Key West, James
Floyd of Columbus, Ga., and Pearce
Atkins, who is related to a Jackson-
ville family, were among the killed.
The names of the other eight men killed
have not been learned. The other
members of the expedition finally got
to the insurgent camp.

PACIFIC CABLE PLANS.

Sir McKenzie Bowell Tells What
Will Be Done.

NEW YORK, July 25.—In an inter-
view last night Sir McKenzie Bowell,
who has just returned from London,
said:

"The proposed cable will run, if con-
structed, from British Columbia to
Australia. It is most necessary. The
feasibility, practicability and desir-
ability of such a system has already
been well established, and about the
only thing that the conference will
determine is the mode of management.
What we want to find out is whether
it should be subsidized by the Govern-
ment or owned by the Government.
That will be decided at the conference
to be held the latter part of October.
Those who will take part in the delib-
erations, besides the Canadian dele-
gates, are Lord Selbourn of the Colonial
office, Mr. Murray, acting for the
treasury; Saul Samuels and the Hon.
Duncan Gillis, who will represent the
Australian colonies."

MORE MASSACRE.

Thousands of Armenians Cut Down
by Turkish Hordes.

LONDON, July 25.—The Chronicle
and other London papers publish de-
tails of the massacre in the vicinity of
Van on June 25th of thousands of Ar-
menians. It is stated that over forty
villages were destroyed and that every
male person over eight years of age
had been killed. On account of this
last massacre of the Armenians, so-
cieties interested in relief work in
Asia Minor have appealed once more to
the public for additional funds.

The news of the destruction of forty
prosperous villages in the vicinity of
Van and the massacre of at least 12,000
Armenians was contained in the dis-
patches from Constantinople to the
Chronicle.

Dickens' Daughter Dead.

LONDON, July 24.—Mary, the eldest
daughter of Charles Dickens, died on
Thursday.

POPULISTS WANT NO SEWALL IN THEIRS.

Nominate Watson of Georgia
For Vice-President

SATISFIED TO ACCEPT BRYAN.

But Bryan Refuses To Accept With-
out His Running Mate—Gold Demo-
crats About to Organize—Maine
Governor Refuses to Run.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—The Peo-
ple's party convention on the third day
of its session got down to solid work
and after a stormy night session nomi-
nated Thomas L. Watson of Georgia
for Vice President. It turned down the
committee on rules by a decisive vote

If in session. This, of course, would au-
thorize it to take down the names of
either Mr. Bryan or Mr. Watson, or
both, if necessary, and to construct an
entirely new ticket.

The National Committee was enlarged
so as to consist of twelve members
from each State and Territory. But
naturally the power conferred upon
this cumbersome body will eventually be
lodged in an executive committee of
more manageable size.

A noticeable feature of the last mo-
ments of the convention was the fact
that though the result of the ballot for
President was announced, it was not
followed up by any declaration on the
part of the chair that Mr. Bryan had
been duly chosen the candidate of the
People's party for President of the
United States.

The convention separated in bad hu-
mor, many of the delegates openly de-
nouncing the ticket as a "theatrical"
one. It, however, met the unqualified
approval of Mrs. Lease of Kansas
(whose name, usually printed "Mary

Elen," was officially stated to be "Mary
Elizabeth"). In an impassioned address
she assured the delegates that they had
risen to the grandeur of the occasion
and had done honor to the party and
to themselves.

SILVER PARTY'S ACTION.

Nominates Bryan and Sewall by
Acclamation.

ST. LOUIS, (Mo.), July 24.—Bryan
and Sewall were nominated to-day by
acclamation as the standard-bearers of
the National Silver party.

It was, as everybody knows, a cut-
and-dried programme, and was rushed
through quickly. There was not a dis-
senting voice. Silver Republicans joined
with Silver Democrats and Silver
Populists in shouting for the nominees
of the convention, which, though at
times wildly enthusiastic and demon-
strative, was as harmonious as a pray-
er-meeting.

When the convention was called to
order at the afternoon session the con-
ference committee reported in favor of
proceeding with the work of adopting
a platform and naming candidates in-
dependent of the action of the Popu-
lists. This course was at once decided
upon, and the business of the conven-
tion was rushed to a conclusion in a
twinkling.

Following the nomination of Bryan
there was a sudden and prolonged out-
burst of enthusiasm. The delegates
had been impatiently waiting for an
opportunity to yell for three tedious
days. The demonstration was led by
the Nebraska California Kansas and
Colorado delegations. A young lady
in white was lifted to a table on the
stage, and holding the Nevada Silver
party banner in one hand and the Cal-
ifornia emblem in the other, with a
large picture of Bryan in the back-
ground, formed a tableau that encour-
aged the lung power of the multitude.

There was a parade of delegates about
the hall. Spectators in the galleries
waved flags, umbrellas and bandker-
chiefs and the band played on.

It was the first great demonstration
of the Silver party. The cheering con-
tinued nearly half an hour and was re-
newed when Sewall was nominated.

The delegates are seemingly delighted
over the birth of their party, which
they say holds out so much hope and
promise to the American people.

HOW REPUBLICANS SEE IT.

Result of the Populist National
Convention.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The party
managers at the Republican headquar-
ters in this city are inclined to the be-
lief that the failure of the Populist
national ticket will not relieve the Dem-
ocrats of the taint of Populism, which
it is supposed will weaken the ticket

with conservative Democrats through-
out the country.

It is claimed by the Republicans that
it did not require the formal action of
the convention to weld the connection
between the Democrats and Populists.
The taint of Populism on the Demo-
cratic body politic was already plain-
ly perceptible without such action. It
is claimed that Bryan himself made the
link between the two political classes,
and declarations of the Chicago plat-
form strengthen it; therefore it makes
little difference whether the Populist
Convention formally ratifies it or not.

It is held that what the Republicans
would have gained in the Democratic
disaffection due to a complete fusion
ticket they will gain anyhow, as the re-
sult of the efforts of the Bryan man-
agers to make a fusion ticket and the
alleged well understood leaning of the
Bryanites toward Populism. In addition
to this, the Republicans will profit by
the division in the silver ranks.

PLANS OF GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Preparations for the New Party's
Convention.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The executive
committee of the Sound Money League
today met in executive session to con-
sider the question of finances and to
provide for a campaign fund for the
newly launched party. The work of
completing the "provisional" National
Committee is now going forward. Dur-
ing the next two weeks a member will
be selected from every State in the
Union, and then, on August 7th, they
will meet in Indianapolis to determine
the place for holding the convention
and issuing the formal call.

Butler Is Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The Populist
National Committee held its first meet-
ing to-night. After quite a spirited
contest Senator Butler of North Caro-
lina was elected chairman, receiving
sixty-five votes on the second ballot.
The other men who were placed in
nomination were Senator Allen of Ne-
braska and General Weaver of Iowa.
Senator Allen said he did not see how
it was possible for him to give the
necessary time to the campaign.

Democratic Candidate Withdraw.

PORTLAND (Me.), July 25.—Edward
B. Winslow, Democratic candidate for
Governor, has withdrawn because of
the Chicago platform. His decision
was made known late this afternoon.

RACING STOPPED IN INDIANA.

Governor Victorious in His Fight
Against the Turfman.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Racing on the
Indiana tracks is ended for a week and
it may be forever. The horses are all
tied up in their stalls and the jockeys
have gone home. After two months' ef-
fort on the part of the Governor of
Indiana to put a stop to racing and
pool selling at the Lake county fair, a
temporary injunction against the oper-
ators at the track was granted this af-
ternoon by Judge Gillette of the Lake
County Circuit Court.

CONSUL DOTY TALKS.

Says Steamers Will be Run From
Tahiti to San Francisco.

J. Lamb Doty, United States Consul
to Tahiti, arrived on the City of Pap-
ete yesterday, says the Examiner of
recent date, en route to the East and
Washington on a leave of absence. He
is at the Palace. The gentleman is in-
dignant at the stories published some
time ago intimating that his conduct
toward some of the natives of Tahiti
was not in keeping with the dignity
of his official position.

"All such stories are without founda-
tion," he said. "I married a native
woman, but that is not any concern of
the public. My wife has been ill for
some months, or else she would have
accompanied me on my present trip.

"Speaking of the business of Tahiti,
I think the Union Steamship Company
of New Zealand will soon put on a
couple of steamers of 1,500 or 2,000 tons
register between the island and San
Francisco. I saw Managing Director
Henderson of that company just be-
fore my departure, and he spoke as if
he intended to do so in the very near
future. In that case the sailing vessels
City of Papete, Galilea and Tropic
Bird now handling the trade between
this city and Tahiti will be driven out
of the business.

"Between Tahiti and Auckland the
Union Steamship people have a 600-ton
steamer handling the trade. One or two
more vessels will soon be put on that
route. Auckland does about 5 per cent
of the island business and this por-
tion of the importance of that
trade, and if they put on steamers to
this port it will no doubt drive the
American flag from the Tahiti shipping
field, which would be a matter for re-
gret."

It is always gratifying to receive tes-
timonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Chol-
era and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when
the endorsement is from a physician it
is especially so. "There is no more sat-
isfactory or effective remedy than
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Dia-
rrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Ro-
bev, physician and pharmacist of Ol-
ney, Mo., and as he has used the Rem-
edy in his own family and sold it in
his drug store for six years he should
certainly know. For sale by all drug-
gists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co.,
Agents for H. I.

Eighty Chinese laborers, the remain-
der of the lot brought by the China,
were taken to Koloa, Makaweli and
Kehaha on the Iwalei yesterday.

75 Cents a Month.

FIRES OF KILAUEA BURN BRIGHTLY.

Big Crowd of Visitors Going to
the Volcano.

BASE BALL CRAZE STRIKES HILO.

Electric Lights Suffer Temporary Em-
barrassment—Three Sudden Deaths
Within the Week—Road Building
Progressing Rapidly—News Notes.

HILO, (Hawaii), Aug. 2.—With the renewed activity of the fires of Kilauea large crowds of people have been attracted to the scene of so much grandeur. Not only tourists are taking advantage of this recurrent outbreak in Madame Pele's domicile, but island people as well are flocking toward the spot of wonderland. Mr. Lee states that forty guests departed from his hostelry for Hilo during the past two days. As many as fifty have been accommodated there at one time this week. The lake is steadily rising, having come up as much as two hundred feet. In all probability it will continue to rise until another overflowing of its banks is caused. The demonstrations are rather unusual at present, inasmuch as the fires of the lake seem to appear at regular intervals of from one and one-half to two hours. At such times the scene is most fascinating and grand, as the entire surface breaks into one fiery flow from which great fountains are shot upwards to a considerable height. The weather at the Volcano House and in Hilo has been perfect today, and the returning sight-seers were much entranced by the beauty and picturesqueness of their thirty-mile drive.

No arrangements have as yet been concluded concerning the permanent reopening of the hotel, but from the many rumors regarding the various negotiations under way, it cannot be long before some definite plans have been decided upon.

Baseball craze has reached the Hilo boys with all its enthusiasm. Last Saturday's game drew an immense throng of spectators to the Hilo Boarding School grounds, where the Hillos and Holomuaas vied with each other for runs for the third time, success falling on the Hilo team on this occasion. The score stood 38 to 23.

Mr. Abercrombie of Oahu is hard at work with his nine whom he hopes will be able to defeat the Hilo teams at the first crossing of bats.

The Hawaiian circus has not claimed packed houses during this week's performances, and the trick to which the manager resorted for drawing a crowded tent for their farewell performance was anything but commendable, to say the least. The directors of the concert for the benefit of the Halli Church would certainly have sent out their notices of postponement if they had entertained any notion of "deferring their concert on account of the farewell performance of the Hawaiian circus," and Messrs Price and Burns deserve a severe censure for having appended such a notice to their posters.

The concert given under the direction of Mrs. Brown and Mr. Kapahae at Freinah's Hall Saturday evening was largely attended, and satisfactory returns were reaped for the benefit of the Halli Church. Most of the music was very well rendered and received well merited applause.

Owing to a break down in some portion of the machinery at the electric light works on Thursday there was an absence of that illuminant in the evening and a consequent scrambling for stowed-away lamps. The company were unable to repair the damages until Saturday when the town was once more radiant with electric lights. This has been the first serious inconvenience the company has encountered.

There were three sudden deaths reported in the district this week. On Monday morning the unconscious and almost lifeless body of E. B. Bartlett was found lying on the floor in his house near Wainaku. Dr. Moore, who was called, stated that the old man had probably received a paralytic stroke and had undoubtedly been in the condition found for at least 36 hours. He died at eight o'clock Monday evening without having regained consciousness. Mr. Bartlett has lived in and around Hilo for a great number of years, working at his trade, that of machinist, and is supposed to have a fortune saved somewhere. A family survives him in the States.

On Tuesday the dead body of a Chinese was found in his hut at Waiakae. The deceased had been ill for some time and death was not unexpected.

A Portuguese laborer, Antonio de Costa, employed at Waiakae by J. S. Canario, died suddenly of heart disease on Wednesday last while at work in the field. A coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. He was over sixty years of age.

Over one hundred prisoners are at work on the Hilo-Hamakua road at present and are making splendid progress in building the new road. Driving is good now as far as Onomea, and before long the road will be completed to Kaawau.

The Hilo Herald Company is getting up its presses and machinery in the Canario building on Church street near Front. Manager Bradford expects to send out the initial copy by the middle of this month.

Prof. Price and his balloon sailed forth from the circus grounds on the Beach Road about 7 o'clock last Saturday evening, ascending some 3000 to 4000 feet. The balloon shot upwards quickly then sailed slowly through mid air until W. H. Shipman's paddock, nearly two miles distant was reached. There the descent was made with the parachute. Another ascent was made yesterday, but as the course of the balloon seemed seaward, Prof. Price did

not wait long to make his descent with the parachute, landing on the side of a building almost opposite the circus grounds.

The Hilo Social Club gave another of its popular entertainments on Thursday evening last at the hospitable home of C. E. Richardson. Topical conversation, carried on by means of engagement cards, occupied most of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Goodale and daughter contemplate a trip to the coast this month.

J. A. Scott of Wainaku expects to leave for the coast shortly and will remain a couple of months, returning here with Mrs. Scott who is now at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hon. W. R. Castle and son are guests of Sheriff Hitchcock.

Mrs. Birnie, wife of Rev. Mr. Birale of Honolulu, is visiting the family of L. Severance.

L. C. Ables of Honolulu returns to his home on this Kinau, after an inspection of his coffee lands in Kona and a visit to Madame Pele and Hilo.

Archib Steele, manager of the Hilo Tribune, made a personal inspection of the fiery lake this week.

Mrs. W. S. Terry spent several days at Oahu with Mrs. C. A. Furneaux.

Prof. Alexander and daughter came down from the volcano.

Mr. Lewers and son are at the hotel. Although a resident on the islands for nearly forty years this is Mr. Lewers' first trip to Hilo and the volcano.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Grant are stopping at Hon. D. H. Hitchcock's.

Mr. Stokes of New York addressed the First Foreign Congregation on the "Mission of the Young Men's Christian Association." After stating the benefits of the association he urged that a branch be established in Hilo.

Mrs. Davis of Honolulu is at the home of A. B. Loebenstein.

The Kinau has over 50 passengers booked for tomorrow.

The bark Annie Johnson, Matson master, leaves for San Francisco Tuesday morning.

The Rodrick Dhu is expected in a day or so.

The schooner Ada brought in a cargo of lumber and material for the new soap works to be erected on the bank of the Waiakae river.

Commissioner Marsden is spending the week at Kailua, Kona.

M. S. LEVY FOUND RESTING AT KALIHU.

Went Out on Monday to Avoid
His Creditors.

HE WAS MUCH BROUGHT UP.

Business Affairs in a Tangle He
Could Not Unravel—Could Not
Stand Competition—Brought Back
by Policemen and Sent Home.

One of the mysteries of the year is the disappearance of M. S. Levy, a merchant who has been conducting a small business on Fort street, next to Lewis & Co., for the past three years. It has been known for a year that his business was falling off and that it was only a question of time when he would give way to the competition in his lines. Last fall he made a chattel mortgage on his entire stock in favor of Theo. H. Davies & Co. for \$2,000, which will probably cover the amount of his indebtedness to that firm. Among his other creditors are several jobbers in town. He has no outside debts.

Whatever his debts may amount to have been contracted since he began business for himself a few years ago. Prior to that time he was with his brother-in-law, S. Ehrlich, when the latter was conducting the Temple of Fashion at the corner of Hotel and Fort. Levy's wife is Ehrlich's sister, and she has helped him in the store since he began business. Levy is a man with no extravagant habits, and his losses have accrued in a legitimate business way.

Mrs. Levy was spoken to regarding her husband, and said she had heard nothing from him, she merely knew that he stayed away from home Monday night, but she was ignorant as to his whereabouts.

At 6 55 p. m. just about the time the reporter was in conversation with Mrs. Levy, Harry Cannon of the Palama grocery reported to the police having seen Levy in his store in the morning and that he was on his way by bus to Moanalua. Cannon said Levy talked with him for twenty minutes.

At 7 20 p. m. the bookkeeper of the Kalihu Fertilizer Works reported that Levy was at his house in Kalihu, and that he had called there Monday afternoon. This message was received over the telephone, and at the time it was sent Levy was sitting on a lounge on the veranda.

The matter was reported at once to the Deputy Marshal, who sent Officer Logan and Mounted Patrolman Foster in a hack to J. F. Hagen's home in Kalihu.

Upon arrival, at about 7 45 o'clock, Levy was found lying on the lounge on the veranda.

Patrolman Foster accosted him and told him that the Marshal wanted to see him. At this Levy exclaimed, "My God!" and then sighed.

He was put into the hack and had got but a little distance when he said "It is too bad to be arrested. Fear made me do it—made me run away."

The question was asked him, "What do you fear?" whereupon Levy answered, "I never robbed anybody, I have always been fair and square in my dealings."

Upon coming to the electric lights Levy would shrink back in the seat as if afraid of being seen.

In an interview with Mr. Levy upon arrival at the police station he remarked that his debts had caused his action.

The Marshal gave orders that he should be taken to his home, and upon the arrival of Messrs. Podym and Fabel this was done.

DEATH OF "FATHER" BOND OF KOHALA.

One of the First Missionary
Workers in Hawaii.

LIFE OF CHRISTIAN ACTIVITY.

Was Graduate of Bowdoin College.
Sketch of Work Done by "Father"
and "Mother" Bond—Came From
Maine—An Early Missionary.

Rev. Dr. Elias Bond passed peacefully away from this life at half past one last Friday morning, July 24th, within a month of completing his eighty-third year. For five years he had been confined mostly to his bed, and for over two years had been a constant and helpless sufferer, longing to be released, but patiently waiting the will of the Master.

He was born in Hallowell, Maine, and was by trade a hatter, but becoming early converted, he decided to prepare



THE LATE REV. ELIAS BOND.

himself for the ministry, and with that end in view entered Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, from whence he graduated in 1837. After graduation from the Bangor Theological Seminary in Maine in 1840, he offered his services to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and was assigned to duty in the Hawaiian Islands. He found in Ellen Mariner Howell of Portland, Maine, a person who was willing to join him in that kind of work, and who ever afterwards proved to be a laborious and devoted help-meet. Having been united in marriage on the 29th of September, 1840, they sailed from Boston in the ship "Gloucester," which bore to these islands the fourth installment of missionaries to this land, their fellow passengers and co-laborers being the late Rev. Daniel Dole, Rev. J. D. Paris and W. H. Rice, with their wives, all of whom have long since passed away from these earthly scenes of labor, with the exception of "Mother Rice," who still remains.

After a tedious passage of six months around Cape Horn, including a stoppage at Rio Janeiro for repairs, this notable company landed in Honolulu on May 21st, 1841, during the annual meeting of the missionaries.

Sailing thence not long after the adjournment of the meeting, the subject of this sketch, with his life partner, arrived at their final destination in North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, where they remained until the day of their respective deaths, neither of them ever returning to the shores of their native land, with the exception of Mr. Bond who took a brief trip to San Francisco for his health in 1869 or 1870, returning by the same vessel by which he went.

Shortly after their arrival Mr. Bond opened a boarding school to accommodate a dozen boys, which he continued for thirty-six years, sending out therefrom over 300 boys well trained in manual labor, besides being otherwise fitted, after passing through the Hilo Boarding School under the efficient training of Rev. D. B. Lyman, and the High School at Lahaina, to become prominent men and leaders in the pulpits and the schools of the neighboring islands of the Pacific, as well as of their native land.

Mrs. Bond also started a day school for young women or girls, whom she inducted to the mysteries of sewing, and which she kept up until the increasing cares of a growing family in addition to other labors of a character well known to workers in mission fields compelled her to discontinue.

On the 12th of May, 1881, Mother Bond was released from a life of practically incessant toil and self-sacrifice, and Father Bond was left to continue his labors alone.

As was the custom in early days, when white settlers in the country were few and far between, Father Bond performed the duties of postmaster until the increasing demands of the service consequent on the influx of foreign residents and the growth of business that followed the establishment of sugar plantations, absorbed more of his time than he felt able to take from his regular duties. This must have been about the year 1877. For the same reasons he ably filled the position of school agent, which he held until near the close of

1869. A number of school houses built under his supervision and suited to the requirements of those times, together with the large stone church in Hilo, still stand as monuments of his labors.

On the urgent request of Chief Justice Lee, in behalf of the native Hawaiians in 1850, when a part of the lands until then held as the property of the King and chiefs, was by them set apart for the people and thrown upon the open market, and when competent surveyors were not as plentiful as they are at the present time, Mr. Bond assumed the duties of Government agent for the sale of lands, and surveyed them for those who would buy. Not, however, relinquishing the special work for which he came to these Islands, and which no offers of Government service in high office, nor equally good offers to engage with others in mercantile business, could induce him to give up. His duties as land agent ceased in 1862.

Compelled by the exigencies of the times in answering the combined demands of providing for domestic as well as religious and educational wants, he was by turns carpenter, stone mason, painter and man of all work, in a way not appreciated by occupants of the pulpits in these days of comparative ease and comfort, in a healthy and vigorous young Republic that enjoys all the modern conveniences of steam power, electric light and telephone and an ample supply of skilled labor seeking employment.

Owing to the effects of advancing age, he was compelled to resign his pastorate, which took effect December 31, 1893.

In 1874 he founded the Kohala Girls'

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

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The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It's an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense. The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor"? Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

The Hollister Drug Co.

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AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company
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NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895,
£12,433,131.

1—Authorized Capital	£3,000,000	£	s	d
2—Subscribed	2,750,000	657	0	0
3—Fire Fund	2,610,000	4	9	
4—Life and Annuity Funds	3,144,131	19	6	
	£12,433,131	21	2	

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

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Of London for FIRE & LIFE.
Established 1836.

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MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,**
Of Liverpool for MARINE.
Capital - - £1,000,000.

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Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Capital their reinsurance companies
Total reinsurance companies

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OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies
Capital their reinsurance companies
Total reinsurance companies

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Marine, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,
NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. PARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, - - - AUGUST 7, 1896.

Those interested in the election of W. J. Bryan for President of the United States will regret to learn that the Democratic candidate has been hoodwinked. Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, has announced that he will support the boy orator of the Platte.

The destructive wind storms and disastrous floods in the Eastern and Middle Western States are quite in keeping with the political atmosphere at the present time. Even the elements seem to have gone daft, and "cyclone-sweep" will be a good text for the future historian in dealing with the summer of 1896 in the United States.

When Maj. Pangborn arrived in Honolulu he stated that he had formed a theory on the annexation of Hawaii and he hoped that in his travels about the country he would find the conditions such as to verify the wisdom of his scheme. The interview published by the Chronicle indicates that he has found no reason to change his opinions which is naturally gratifying to the annexationists.

A Chicago paper announces that Wong Chin Foo, a naturalized Chinaman, is contemplating starting a new political party, which he will call the American Liberty party. The platform will be of the single plank order with the repeal of the Chinese exclusion act as a foundation principle. The leader of the proposed party having failed in gaining the ear of either the Republican or Democratic organization, has decided to start out on an entirely new deal.

The conviction of Dr. Jameson and his colleagues of the Transvaal raid was a foregone conclusion. It was next to impossible for the jury to have returned any other verdict but that of "guilty." The law must take its course, notwithstanding the general public of Great Britain is quite in sympathy with the raiders. The sentences vindicate the law, and that is about all, as, considering the serious nature of the charges, it will not be much of a hardship for Jameson and his friends to spend a few years in prison. The time will probably come when they will be looked upon as martyrs, notwithstanding they were party to a revolt backed by national greed to gain territory.

His Excellency American Minister Willis has returned from a well-deserved vacation, with improved health and apparently in good spirits. During Minister Willis' absence the affairs of the American diplomatic office have been ably conducted by Consul General Mills, and we venture to state that during his service as Charge d' Affaires Mr. Mills has discovered friends that he didn't know he had before. Mr. Willis no doubt feels considerable satisfaction in having his policy while in this country receive the sanction of President Cleveland. Every man is to be congratulated who receives from headquarters the assurance that he has been a good and faithful servant. Minister Willis will be welcome at his post of duty, and we trust that friendly relations with the Government will continue during the remainder of his term of office.

REV. ELLAS BOND.

By the death of "Father" Bond of Kohala another sad break is made in the ranks of the noble men and women who made up the advance guard of the missionary workers. In reviewing the life and work of this devoted Christian we take pleasure in quoting the following tribute from Rev. C. M. Hyde, who is one of the most active in carrying forward the grand work inaugurated by Rev. Ellas Bond and his associates.

"Mr. Bond was a man of remarkably correct judgment and of unusual executive ability. Thoroughly devoted to the Master's work, he never spared himself, and the sufferings from rheumatism which with wonderful fortitude he has endured for the last ten years were doubtless occasioned by exposure incurred in the labors of a pioneer missionary's life. The 8,000 natives of fifty years ago have dwindled to 2,500, but the work of the missionary fathers was of such permanent character as never to lose its value. The Native Church was built under his superintendence, and largely with his own hands. The Seminary for Hawaiian Girls was even more his own creation. The roads that traverse the district were laid out and worked by him. The sugar plantation, which is now the chief industry, and extraordinarily profitable, was originated by him to furnish occupation to the native population.

For many years he had a family school for boys, and many comment Hawaiians owe a great debt of gratitude to the sound instruction and careful training they received from Father Bond.

In the councils of the mission he was a leader whom it was always safe to follow, and his influence over the Hawaiians was marked and uplifting. Careful in all his efforts, indomitable in his efforts, kindly and cheery to all honest endeavor, his personal force of character impressed similar characteristics upon many of his people. Of late years, when laid aside from active labor, his interest in every good work was as warm as ever; and as means came to him from the industrial enterprises he had started, he gave most liberally to the many objects of Christian benevolence that called out his sympathies. He will be sorely missed, not only in the district of Kohala, but in all the higher activities and interests of life at the Islands.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Hawaii is always bound to keep pace with the times, and no movement of late years in educational circles has been more gratifying or more indicative of progress than the establishment of the summer school for teachers, which opens its first session today. The necessity of some organization to bring the teachers of the different Islands into closer union has been appreciated for some time past. Associations have been formed in Honolulu and throughout the outside districts, and they have met with a varying degree of success. Some are still in existence and the members keep up their interest in the gatherings, while others have gradually passed into a state of innocuous desuetude and remained in that condition until under the influence of a returning spirit of enthusiasm they have been revived for a short time.

In the summer school, however, the teachers of Hawaii ought to find a sufficient renewal of enthusiasm, gained by coming in contact with collaborators and receiving new ideas from various lectures, to give a new impetus to the local teachers' organizations, and a renewed interest in their work on the part of individual teachers. The number of teachers already gathered in the city gives promise of success so far as attendance goes, and the personnel of the faculty is assurance that there will be nothing lacking in the character of the instruction. At the outset of this new departure, for this country, there is every reason to predict a successful term of midsummer study, the beneficial effects of which will be felt in every school in the land.

PLANTERS AND ANNEXATION.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

James B. Castle, Collector-General of Customs of the Hawaiian republic, takes issue with the statement of a planter, recently commented upon in this journal, that the sugar interest of the Islands is opposed to annexation. "At least a good minority of the planters," he says, "clearly see the necessity for annexation as the only way to guarantee political and hence commercial stability." He also says that a protectorate is not desired, because of its uncertainty.

Mr. Castle is in a good position to speak by the card, as he is himself largely interested in plantation stock. Besides this he knows the islands well. But his admission that the majority of the planters are against annexation is, as he will doubtless concede, of much more importance in its relation to the Hawaiian future than his assertion that the minority are in favor of it. The majority determine the extent and force of sugar influence on legislation; they mold foreign public opinion upon the issues that concern them; they speak in the mandatory way for their whole class. Few listen to the minority. They do not make themselves particularly felt. Hence the force of the statement that "the planters are against annexation" is not greatly impaired by the admitted fact that some of them are not. It is like the case of the Democratic party, which is none the less against economic protection because of the assurance that a few of its members are in favor of it.

So long as a majority of the sugar men stand where they do the cause of political union between the islands and the United States is in obvious jeopardy. We can think of no better policy for the annexationists, therefore, than to do some wholesome missionary work among that class while waiting for conditions to change on this side.

The twist which the San Francisco Chronicle gives Collector General Castle's statement that a goodly minority of the sugar planters are favorable to annexation to the United States is somewhat amusing. Having been told that this goodly minority is strongly in favor of political union, the Chronicle immediately draws the conclusion that the majority is dead set against such a proposition. This method of argument taken up by the Chronicle is pretty good proof to the people here that the power behind the pen that writes the Hawaiian editorials of the Chronicle is one that is predisposed to dislike the sugar planters.

What Mr. Castle said of the planter is true, but it is not true that the majority is strongly in its opposition to annexation. There are planters in the country who are satisfied to let well enough alone. They agree on the basic matters are running along pleasantly now. The reciprocity treaty allows good prices for sugar, plenty of money is coming, consequently why should they bother with thinking over annexation? They are happy today, why

look forward to the morrow? These are the men who are looking principally after the interests of their own pocketbooks and are forgetful of the future of the country. There are still other planters whose nationality prevents them from being enthusiasts over the prospect of the American flag floating over the Islands. Blood is thicker than water, notwithstanding the close friendship between different nationalities.

On the annexation question the planters of Hawaii may best be divided into three classes: Those strongly in favor of annexation, those who are indifferent so long as times are good, and third, those who for one reason or another dislike the idea of the United States holding complete and absolute sway over Hawaii. The first class is made up of men who have always been prominent in the political and commercial progress of the country. They stand at the helm of Hawaii's progress. The second class follows the easiest road. Let the United States repeal the reciprocity treaty and they would whip around into the annexation line with a rush. The third and last class is where the Chronicle wants to put the majority, but it will never include the majority.

The goodly minority to which Mr. Castle refers, when its influence and strength is taken into consideration, is best classed as the strong majority. It is made up of men who are ready to push forward and make personal sacrifices if necessary for the welfare of Hawaii. They are men ready to face difficult problems and are not so weak minded that they fear there is no way out of the silurian darkness of contract labor. They are active, long headed, solid business men who never turn their heels and run when facing a business difficulty. They have struggled with the political problem and have become firmly grounded in the belief that annexation is the only true solution.

STILL A POLITICAL MUDDLE.

Notwithstanding the Populist convention has closed its labors by endorsing Bryan and nominating Watson of Georgia for Vice President, the political tangle of the United States is no clearer than it was when the advance breeze of the silver craze cyclone struck the Democrats. The turning down of Sewall by the Populists makes a new and interesting muddle, and it now remains to be seen whether Bryan will stand by his first assertion and accept nothing from the Populists, or whether he will induce Sewall to withdraw and go over to the Populists, where he properly belongs.

Outside the campaign plans, the principal interest is now centered in the movements of the gold Democrats, who will doubtless hold a convention some time this month. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, has openly stated that he will lead the gold Democratic ticket, notwithstanding he will meet with overwhelming defeat. There are lots of Democrats who will not support Bryan, and it will be a hard pill for them to swallow the protection principles of the McKinley platform. Hence they want to form a party of their own, which by dividing the vote will assure the election of McKinley. This is one of the peculiar phases of the American party idea, but as it will ease the consciences of many politicians, it will doubtless meet with approval. In politics there are more ways than one for "whipping a party evil around a stump."

The Silver party, after waiting four days for the Populists to act, nominated Bryan and Sewall by acclamation, and went home happy because one of their delegates volunteered to pay all the bills of the convention. The Republicans are active organizing an educational campaign. Speaker Reed has opened the ball in his State with a speech that makes little or no reference to the tariff, which may indicate that the tariff will play only a secondary part even in the Republican program.

Up to date, the divine right to bolt the party is the ruling characteristic of this year's political fight. Republicans have bolted, Democrats have bolted, and Southern Populists are thinking twice before they agree to support Bryan and Watson. No one can predict the outcome with any degree of certainty, and not till the day after the election will the political parties have a definite idea of their strength.

"Let me give you a pointer," said M. F. Gregg, a popular conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. "Do you know that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures you when you have the stomach ache? Well, it does." And after giving this friendly bit of advice the jolly conductor passed on down the aisle. It is a fact that thousands of railroad and traveling men never take a trip without a bottle of this Remedy, which is the best cure for bowel disorders in the world. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. Beeson Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

The Court Martial sat in secret session last night and reviewed the evidence taken at the trial so far as written up. It consisted of 218 typed written pages. It will be reviewed by Minister Cooper.

MINISTER WILLIS
AGAIN IN HONOLULU.

Returns After a Sixty Day Vacation Spent Abroad.

VIEWS ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

President Cleveland Endorsed His Actions Here—Friendly to This Government—Acted for the Best. Annexation Was Not Mentioned.

Albert S. Willis, United States Minister to these Islands, accompanied by his wife and son and Miss Dulaney, his wife's sister, arrived on the China yesterday and are domiciled at the Hawaiian Hotel. While showing the effects of his severe illness in San Francisco, Minister Willis stated that he really felt better than he had for some time. Since leaving Louisville he has taken on flesh and is gradually recovering the avoirdupois he lost through his illness while away. Mrs. Willis and their son are in excellent health and are evidently glad to get back to Honolulu.

Asked about the political situation in the United States, Mr. Willis said: "As a Minister you must know that I represent all parties and it would not be proper for me to express any views on the coming election."

"Then let us talk in an undertone Mr. Willis, so that the United States Minister to Hawaii will not overhear us and you, as an advocate of the principles of the democracy in the United States, can tell the people here just what you think the result would be."

"It would be difficult, almost useless for me to prophesy. I will say, however, that the situation is something to marvel at. There has been such an upheaval and change of sentiment that one can compare it only to the crusades. I have no doubt if the election was to take place now that Bryan would be elected, but with several months campaigning one can hardly tell what changes may take place."

"Will it be a clean or muddy fight between opposing factions?"

"Clean, absolutely clean. Major McKinley's record is one upon which there is not a single unclean spot; I served with him two terms in Congress and he never did an act in private or public life that he can be ashamed of. Mr. Bryan is of course a younger man and with less experience as a public man. I am but slightly acquainted with him, and as far as I know his private life has been a clean one."

"Do you believe that the nomination of Mr. Bryan by the Populists will have a tendency to cause a split in that party?"

"Hardly a split, but it may put it out of existence in some sections of the country. In the South, for instance, where the Populists, since the organization of the party have fought the Democrats there may be a difference, but I doubt if it will be noticeable to any extent. In the West I have no doubt there will be harmony."

"What of Kentucky?"

"Louisville, my home, being largely a mercantile city is rather strong for gold, but the state is overwhelmingly for silver and will support Bryan. But as I have said the situation is such that nothing would surprise me."

"Do you think the Democrats can count on a solid South?"

"I have no doubt of it as it stands now. The West is solidly Democratic even in States which have formerly gone Republican. California is doubtful, yet when one considers the local issues it seems as though there can be little doubt as to the result. The fight against Huntington and the Southern Pacific strengthens the chances of the party there."

"Referring to a solid South, Mr. Willis, you do not think Louisiana will go Democratic after the protection of the sugar interests plank was inserted in the platform?"

"Oh, yes! The people there are not strong McKinleyites because the planters down there have not forgotten the effect of the bounty clause in the McKinley bill. That, you will remember, brought them into competition with the planters here. My belief is that while Louisiana is counted as a Republican State in this instance the majority will be exceedingly small if there is any. But let me repeat: I will not be surprised at anything when election day is over. The excitement is intense and people just now have their minds made up; it is impossible to get them on to arguments; their faith is strong. I understand that tickets are planned to throw over Congressmen for electors. So far as the two Vice-Presidential candidates are concerned it really amounts to nothing. While an elector is expected to vote according to the wishes of his constituents it is not obligatory and he may vote as he pleases in the electoral college. It is probable the electors will unite on one man and vote for him."

Referring to his trip abroad Mr. Willis said he spent some days in Chicago on his way East and then went to Washington to call at the State Department before going to Louisville. After leaving his family at their Kentucky home he returned to Washington and called at the White House to arrange for a meeting with President Cleveland.

"I was surprised," said Mr. Willis, "to have Mr. Thurber, the private secretary, tell me that the President would see me when I found him busily engaged writing his veto message to the River and Harbor bill. He inquired anxiously regarding physical conditions here as well as of other matters, and when he had the required information he remarked that my position had been a peculiar one situated as I was in a country where there were no cable communications and where I consequently could not have advice from the

department. I am pleased to say that he freely endorsed my actions here.

"You know that my relations with this government have been most cordial since my arrival except when I carried out the preemptory instructions given me by Secretary Gresham; that act was for the good of this people, but they did not understand it at that time. I did exactly what I believe Secretary Gresham or President Cleveland would have done and I am pleased to know that it was satisfactory to the head of my government."

"But better than all of this was the action of my Democratic friends in Kentucky. Ten years ago when I was in Congress I espoused the cause of the Postmistress of Louisville, a widow with a crippled child. My action then was not endorsed by the party, but I won the case and she retained her commission. At the next primary election I was killed to the extent of the 1500 votes I received more than were cast for the President. When I arrived at Chicago there was a delegation of friends there wanting me to run for Congress. When I got home I found the Democratic papers advocating me for the district. I had represented it in Congress for five terms. Ten years ago, as I have stated, after the affair referred to, I was defeated. I was glad to find this time that all the ill feeling had departed from the men who opposed me before; it was especially gratifying under the circumstances, but I had other matters which occupied my attention and I was obliged to decline."

"After a pleasant visit among old friends we left for Hawaii, taking plenty of time to make the journey across the Continent without having to rush."

"There is one matter, Mr. Willis, in which the people of Hawaii are greatly interested—annexation. Could you tell from remarks made in Washington what the real feeling is there?"

"That is a subject which I must decline to discuss. Naturally a great many persons spoke of it, but I am not at liberty to speak of it—you must appreciate my position in this respect."

"But in the State Department, Mr. Willis, is the feeling for or against such a move on the part of the present administration?"

"I can say this much, I never heard the subject of annexation mentioned there, I mean in the State Department, during my visit."

WEDDING BELLS.

Robert More and Jane Lishman Made One for Life.

Ceremony at the Home of the Bride's Parents—Reception and Dance Afterwards.

Long will be remembered the festivities in connection with the More-Lishman nuptials at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Lishman, the bride's parents, on Keaumoku street, last night, on account of the good time that was afforded the two hundred or more guests present.

The ceremony which made Robert More and Jane Lishman one was performed in the reception room at 7:30 p. m., by Rev. Palmer, in the presence of the relatives and a few invited friends alone. Chauncey Wilder acted as best man, and Miss Maggie Lishman as maid of honor.

Soon after eight o'clock the guests began to arrive, and at 9:30 they were still coming. Standing in the reception room to receive them were Mr. and Mrs. Robert More, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lishman, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Maggie Lishman and Chauncey Wilder.

After the festivities Mr. and Mrs. Robert More left for Alma Cottage at Walkiki, where they will spend their honeymoon, leaving for Pepeekeo on the Kinau of August 18th.

RYCROFT ON ROAD BUILDING

Advocates That Construction be Carried Out by Contract.

MR. EDITOR:—I hear that the same old system of "go as you please" is to be resumed on the Puna road, which I think will be a great mistake. There are parties ready to take contracts for the whole road or any part of it, and the contract system would insure us a road within some reasonable time, and would be done cheaper than the Government could build it by the old method.

I would like to quote just here a few lines from the Scientific American of July 13, 1896, from the United States vetoed River and Harbor Bill:

"There is one important feature of the bill that has now become law which will commend itself to all engineers who have any practical experience in river and harbor improvement. We refer to the provision which it makes for the letting of the whole of a contemplated scheme of improvement by contract, and the authorization of the expenditure of the whole sum necessary to carry it out. It is safe to say that there is no department of public works in which the old system of executing work by piecemeal has proved more extravagant and wasteful than in this. In river and harbor improvement the exigencies of the case generally demand that the work shall be pushed through with dispatch. To place a certain sum of money at the engineer's disposal and tell him to go ahead and do as much as he can with it, is in some cases to invite disaster. The intermittent system of work involves the idleness and depreciation of a vast amount of valuable plant, which under the present arrangement will be kept continuously at work."

Although this refers to the river and harbor improvements in the United States it is particularly applicable to our roads on Hawaii. The old way of proceeding has proved both extravagant and slow, and it is time some other method was tried, if the Government ever intends to give us roads, and roads are the only thing that will develop the country. It has been plainly demonstrated that lands will be taken up as fast as roads are built.

R. RYCROFT.
Pohohi, Puna, July 31, 1896.

ONE MEMBER OF CO.
A SHOOT'S ANOTHER.

Row in the Drill Shed Almost Ends in Murder.

BAD MARKSMANSHIP SAVES HIM.

Jack Frye Shot in the Chest by Private Niemann—An Inch Deeper and the Ball Would Have Pierced His Heart—Arrests.

What might have been a case of murder occurred on Richards street near Queen at 12:25 this morning, when Fritz Niemann fired a shot from a rifle at Jack Frye as the latter was standing in front of his home in the locality mentioned. The wound, however, was merely superficial, entering the flesh on the left side on a direct line with his heart and ploughing a furrow about eight inches long across his breast.

Dr. Wayson was called to attend the wounded man and afterwards accompanied him to Queen's Hospital with Captain Hookano on the police wagon. On arrival at the hospital a thorough examination was made and the wound was found as stated. Two inches deeper and the bullet would have gone through the man's heart.

Frye's statement at the hospital was to the effect that he and Niemann, who are both members of Company A, had some difficulty before the drill last night. Frye told Niemann he would see him later. During the drill more trouble occurred, and after the close Frye handed his gun and belt to a companion, and walking up to Niemann, struck him in the jaw.

Then the men adjourned to a saloon and imbibed beer until closing up time, and a few minutes before 12 started for home, passing by the police station and out Merchant street to Fort and down that street to Queen, then to Richards.

When they reached the latter street the quarrel was renewed and the men used the butts of their muskets as weapons. In some way Frye got hold of Niemann's belt and refused to give it up. Niemann then fired the shot that might have ended Frye's life.

Frye ran into the house and was laid on a bed and the doctor summoned and the police notified. Niemann ran away and was captured an hour later by Lieutenant Edwards and a mounted patrolman at his home in an alley off Queen street. His gun was found with the stock broken and an empty shell in the breech. Lying on the floor was his uniform and a belt containing 39 rounds of ammunition.

Frye's gun, with the stock split and the lock broken off, was in the room where he went after he was shot.

In examining Frye's gun it was found to be loaded and the stock shattered by the ball from Niemann's gun. It struck under the stock in front of the guard and then glanced off and struck Frye. It is believed from the appearance of the rifle that that the bullet split. Frye's gun was loaded.

When he arrived at the station he freely admitted the shooting and corroborated the story told by Frye at the hospital. He was not sure he had hit the man when he ran away, but was afraid he had. He was considerably under the influence of liquor when arrested, and spoke as though the shooting was in self-defense. When locked up he began crying for his children and wishing he was dead. He is known at the station house and is said to have a wife and eight children.

John Cropley, driver on 290 hack stand, had just put his horse up in Manuel Reis' stable when the shot was fired. He did not see the men, as it was very dark just then, but he heard one say, "— you, I'll shoot you," and the other one remarked, "You're a cur; you're not man enough to shoot." The report followed instantly. Both men are employed on the dredger.

At 3 o'clock this morning Frye was resting easy, with no signs of fever.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Awini Ranch Company, held on the 21st day of July, 1896, Geo. P. Tulloch was substituted a member of said Company by the withdrawal of M. H. Perry, who sold and conveyed his right, title and interest in said co-partnership to said G. P. Tulloch. Kohala, July 21, 1896.

AWINI RANCH CO.

By H. L. Holstein, their attorney.
1782-31

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SUMMER SCHOOL BEGINS TODAY.

Opening Exercises Will Take
Place Nine O'clock.

LECTURES BY SOME TEACHERS.

Plan of Daily Work—List of the
Teachers Taking Part—Valuable
to Pedagogues—Biographical Sketch
of Inspector-General Townsend.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

At 9 o'clock this morning the Summer School for which Inspector H. S. Townsend has worked so ardently for a long time will begin its first session in the High School building on Emma street.

The opening exercises will be an address by Inspector-General Townsend and one by Prof. M. M. Scott after which the various classes will be organized. This will take some little

portant advantage of teaching the teachers and arousing their enthusiasm. He next read the invitation, explaining that not merely teachers or those intending to teach, but everybody, would be heartily welcomed to as many classes as he or she desired to take.

He then introduced Prof. Scott, of the High School, who, on behalf of the Library Association, invited the country teachers to make use of the library, without charge, during the session.

At the conclusion of the speeches the visitors withdrew and the teachers were divided into two classes according to desire and ability to pursue elementary or more advanced work.

The following explanations of the program were made: Arithmetic—Three in whole numbers; two in fractions, one in compound numbers; advanced in percentage, etc. Geography—Three will cover a short review and the Hawaiian Islands; two a topical study of some grand division; one, "the earth and the fullness thereof." English—One, two and three covers the corresponding little books by De Garmo. A short session of the class in drawing followed the preliminary installment, and was succeeded by the lunch hour.

After lunch the teachers evinced that they knew what they wanted by turning out in full force to the class in pedagogy, under Mr. Townsend. The subject considered was Reading. "Why do not the Hawaiian youth read after leaving school?" From lack of sufficient interest," was answered. "How can this interest be cultivated?" And as a means toward answering that question, what

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Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

of those who take the higher class of studies. The classes in geography, arithmetic, English, drawing and tonic sol fa are of course very large. But who would expect that the class in shorthand would number eleven? The class in geometry thirteen, that in algebra seventeen, and that in nature study fifty-four. And all these classes will doubtless be enlarged by additions as the teachers find they have time for them.

The classes in pedagogy, methodology and history of education are also large. The first numbers in the neighborhood of eighty, the second counts forty-two, and the third thirty-eight, in spite of the strong counter attractions of chart methods and kindergarten songs.

The early hour of the lecture, which is one of a course in geology and physical geography, and the mistake in the hour as published in some of the evening papers, kept the audience from being as large as it would have been. About twenty-five, however, gathered in the "music room" of the High School building at 6:30 last evening to listen to the professor.

Dr. Lyons said, in substance: "Get your pupils interested in the materials of the earth's crust, the first thing. Perhaps the best way to do that is to get them to find specimens of rock, etc. Do not describe or call attention to the peculiarities of the specimens at first. Have them squander. This can be done by clipping off the corners with a hammer. Label them; that is, tell first of all where they are found, and perhaps when. A quarry is a good place to find specimens, because you can there get below the surface of the ground. When the interest is once aroused, begin to say, this is a good specimen because it shows something— for instance, has a vein of different rock running through it. (Here the professor held up a specimen.) It is not hard to find good specimens; I picked this up this morning before breakfast.

"The rocks are not all, however, nor the most important part, for them to consider. The soil is the more important part, though it is usually only a few inches or feet thick. Take a bucketful of ordinary soil, cover it with water, stir it up until it is muddy, and pour off the muddy water. Then examine the residue. If you examine it closely, especially with a small microscope, you will see that it is made up of sand. It is well to pour off the muddy water into another vessel, say a tub, and allow it to settle. The soft, fine residuum should also be examined carefully. If the boys have brought bottles or cans of sand from the sea shore—which should be done—these parts of the soil can be compared with the different kind of sand.

"Your pupils should then be encouraged to think about where they find sand, how it gets there, why sand and rock, for instance, monopolize the beds of streams and the silt is absent. An experiment may be tried in this line if you have water works, by turning on the water from a hose for twenty-four hours or so and then examining the work of the water. Those who are not so fortunately situated will have to wait for a rain. You will find in either case that the water has cut out a little channel, has deposited here coarse gravel, there sand, yonder silt. Why? Because here the water ran swiftly and only the heavy gravel was dropped; slowly yonder and only the finest of the sand carried past. The pupils should be encouraged to discover this for themselves.

Examining the soil further, you will discover that in that from some places the sand has sharp edges, in others round. Why? The round has evidently been moved. This has sometimes been done to an enormous extent. The soil of Michigan, for instance, was moved south for hundreds of miles.

Another difference you will discover is in color. The prevailing color in many localities here is red. That is from the iron in the soil being oxidized. Where there is much vegetation, however, the soil is black.

"The vegetation has taken away the oxygen and so the soil turns back to black, its natural color. Soils are also sometimes white. This usually indicates lime.

"The most important distinction, however, is that first indicated, i. e., that of texture. Soil may be coarse, i. e., sandy; sticky, that is clayey; or loamy, from decomposition of plants, etc., the product being similar to charcoal, but the process much slower.

"In most countries you would find on close examination of the residue left by washing that it is small particles of quartz. Here, however, it usually consists of real crystals, left by the decomposition of lava, and called olivine. The black sand may, however, be a compound of iron, which may easily be removed because it is attracted by a magnet, and hence is called magnetic.

"You will find in this much to interest you, and your pupils will also be greatly interested if you are. It should

be followed by the study of water in streams, its work, etc.

"As to the minerals, study them now, and encourage your pupils to study them. In most places they are all lava in different forms and stages. Honolulu, however, is very fortunate in having a variety. Some specimens will be full of holes, some have only a few large ones, and some none. Lead pupils to discover that the cavities were made by steam.

"You may give them the terms vascular and compact if you like, or perforated, any term that describes; but be sure they have some word, because the word helps the mind and memory. There will be two classes of rock at once perceptible, that which assumed its present form through being melted, and that which did not. The latter is partly sandstone, partly tufa. On studying the latter you discover at once it is made of black sand. In some specimens this is ready to crumble at a touch; others are more solid. The sand is discovered to be fragments of lava. There must have been some tremendous explosion to blow the lava into such small pieces. The force was steam. The water got into the lava, and in blowing out wore away the cooler upper crust like a sand blast. This settled on the slopes. The steam cooled and fell in torrents or rain, carrying with it the sulphur vapors in the atmosphere. The latter through chemical action cemented the sand and made the rock as we find it.

"In all this work you will find much that you will not understand at first, some perhaps that you will never understand. So you can keep thinking while your pupils are thinking. (In answer to a question from Mr. Townsend) No, do not pretend to know it all; be a fellow student with your pupils, able to help and direct them, but still studying with them. Are there other questions?

"If there is so much iron, may we hope to find iron mines? No, the geological formation is too young.

"Where is there a good place to get specimens? Visit the new reservoir; you will find evidence there that soil formed in places ages ago and was afterwards covered by sand and tufa formed above it.

"What is tufa? Consolidated mud. The sand thrown from the craters was sometimes so hot that it fused on the ground, but that did not make tufa."

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

In the Supreme Court of the
Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

Edward R. Barthrop and Joseph Schlump

Kona Coffee Company, Limited, Victor J. Capron and James F. Morgan.

Before Judd, C. J., Frear and Whiting, JJ.

A decision overruling a demurrer to a bill in equity is not final for the purposes of appeal.

An appeal in equity should be taken from the decree, not from the opinion, of the court.

Where a hearing on demurrer is pending and no time has been set for trial on the facts, the expenses of a witness summoned by plaintiff should not be taxed to defendant.

OPINION OF THE COURT,
BY FREAR, J.

This is a suit in equity for a discovery from each of the defendants; for salary of one of the plaintiffs as manager of defendant corporation; for consequential damages to his stock and to his other business by reason of his discharge as such manager by defendant Capron, president of said corporation; for a decree that an excess of assessments paid by plaintiff Schlump be placed to his credit; for damages for injury to Schlump's stock by reason of an order for its sale given by the corporation to defendant Morgan, an auctioneer, for non-payment of assessments; for the appointment of a receiver to manage and control the corporation and its property until such time as it may be able to carry out its charter privileges or until it has been wound up; for an injunction against the sale of the stock of each of the plaintiffs by the defendant Morgan, and for other relief of various kinds.

The defendants demurred to the bill on the following grounds: Misjoinder of parties plaintiff; misjoinder of parties defendant; non-joinder of parties defendant; several causes of action improperly united; adequate, full and complete remedy at law; bill not signed by counsel; multifariousness; failure to state facts sufficient to entitle plaintiffs to a discovery or other relief.

The plaintiffs moved in this Court that the appeal be dismissed on nine grounds, the substance of which is that the decision appealed from is not final; that no decree has been entered, and that accrued costs have not been paid.

It is argued for the defendants that our statute is general, allowing appeals "from all decisions, judgments, orders or decrees of Circuit Judges in Chambers," and that it has been the practice of the Court hitherto in chamber cases to entertain appeals from interlocutory decisions; that elsewhere it is only in the Code States that such appeals are not entertained; that a decision overruling a demurrer that goes to the equities of the whole bill is final; and that if a demurrer were erroneously overruled and no appeal allowed, a defendant would be put unnecessarily to trouble and expense by having to answer and proceed to trial.

These arguments have for the most part been urged upon this Court in previous cases, which, though not upon the precise question whether an appeal lies from a decision overruling a de-

murrer in equity, yet seem indistinguishable in principle from the present case.

Other portions of the same statute, relating to appeals from "all decisions" of District Magistrates and exceptions to "any opinion, direction, instruction, ruling or order" of the presiding Judge of a Circuit Court in a law case, are equally general with the portion under consideration. And yet in construing each of these portions the Court has held repeatedly that an appeal or exception cannot be brought directly to this Court from an interlocutory decision. In some of these cases the precise question was whether a decision overruling a demurrer could be brought up on appeal or exceptions. Brown v. Carvalho, 9 Haw. 180, from a District Magistrate; Prov. Govt v. Hering, 1b. 187, and The Queen v. Poor, 1b. 218, from a Circuit Court. And even in chamber cases the general rule against allowing appeals from interlocutory decisions has been applied, though not in a case where a demurrer was overruled. Bankruptcy of Gouveia, 8 Haw. 253; Estate of Banning, 9 Haw. 357, 359.

It is true that in some cases appeals have been entertained from decisions overruling demurrers in equity; but, as was said of a similar practice in law cases in Prov. Govt v. Hering, *supra*, this was with the consent of the appellee, or the matter was unnoticed by the Court. Similar appeals have been entertained also by courts elsewhere inadvertently or because no objection was made, and yet the decisions on such appeals have been held binding on the parties, although the appeals strictly speaking were not allowable under the statute. Washington Bridge Co. v. Stewart, 3 How. U. S. 413.

The rule against allowing appeals from interlocutory decisions seems to be a general rule applicable to both chamber and law cases, and not confined to Code States. See 2 Enc. of Pl. & Pr., 56, 57, 64, 114. In Kirchner v. Wood, 48 Mich. 199, a decision overruling a demurrer to a bill in equity was held not appealable. Afterwards a statute was passed allowing an appeal from a decision overruling a general demurrer. Taylor v. Taylor, 87 Mich. 67.

The fact that a demurrer may go to the equities of the whole bill is not of itself sufficient to make a decision overruling it final. It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to define accurately what is or what is not a final decision for the purpose of appeal. A "final" decision for this purpose is not necessarily in every instance the "last" decision in a case. The effect of a decision would seem to be a better test of its finality than the stage at which it was rendered. Barry v. Briggs, 22 Mich. 201. And so where a demurrer is sustained, even though to a part only of the bill, the decision may be final so far as it goes. But where, as here, the demurrer is overruled, no substantial rights are finally concluded. If the defendants, upon the overruling of their demurrer, had elected to stand upon their demurrer, and had refused to answer, and a decree had been entered for the plaintiff upon the bill taken as confessed, it would clearly have been final and appealable. See 2 Enc. of Pl. & Pr., 115, 116.

Where a demurrer has been erroneously overruled it may be, as urged by counsel, a hardship to the defendant not to allow him to appeal at once, for he might thereby be saved the trouble and expense of answering and trying the case upon the facts. On the other hand, if the demurrer has been rightly overruled, it might be a hardship to the plaintiff to allow an appeal at once, for he might thereby be put to great and unnecessary trouble, expense and delay. And whether the demurrer was rightly or erroneously overruled could not be ascertained until after the appeal had been heard. So as to any other interlocutory ruling. And if appeals were allowed from all such rulings, it would be in the power of a defendant, even in a very clear case against him, to keep the case oscillating between the original and appellate courts almost indefinitely, to the great expense and annoyance and perhaps even practical denial of justice to the plaintiff, to say nothing of the annoyance to the courts and the occupation of their time with trivial matters. There are weighty reasons on both sides of the question, but as between appeals from all decisions and appeals from final decisions only, courts elsewhere have come to the conclusion almost unanimously that appeals should be allowed from final decisions only. This is a matter of statutory regulation. Our statute is such that we cannot discriminate between interlocutory decisions so as to allow appeals on important occasions and not on other occasions. Provision for exercising such discrimination is provided in our statute relating to exceptions in Circuit Court law cases, by authorizing the presiding Judge in his discretion to reserve questions for the decision of the Supreme Court. It would seem desirable that a similar statute be passed for chamber cases, as has been done in some of the United States. Under such a statute the Circuit Judge could exercise a proper discrimination in the interests of all parties. The very case at bar is a forcible example of one in which an appeal should be allowed under such a statute. This is apparent from a glance at the bill and demurrer, which are set forth in substance above.

It may be added that, although interlocutory decisions are not severally directly appealable, no substantial rights are lost thereby, for all questions which might have been raised by such appeals, if allowable, may equally well be raised, if the proper steps have been taken, on appeal from the final decree, in so far as the final decree is affected thereby.

The word "decision" in equity within the meaning of the statute relating to appeals is practically synonymous with "decree," and the appeal should be taken from the decree, not from the opinion of the Court. In this case no decree has been entered. See *in* Wo Sang Co. v. Alo, 7 Haw. 673.

In regard to costs, the appeal was allowed by the Circuit Judge and, in the absence of any showing to the contrary, it is to be presumed that all costs that had accrued up to the time of the appeal were paid. We notice also that the papers in the case not made part of the record by the certificate of appeal show that the item of \$17, expenses of a witness, which is the item

alleged not to have been paid, was allowed after the appeal was taken and subsequently the order allowing it was revoked. This item, we may add, appears to have been properly disallowed under the ruling in *Ohera v. Ackerman*, 9 Haw. 399, the witness having been summoned pending a hearing on demurrer and before a day had been set for trial on the facts.

The appeal is dismissed without prejudice.

G. F. Little for plaintiffs; Thurston & Stanley for defendants.
Honolulu, July 30, 1896.

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With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than any other proprietary medicine. This is because it possesses greater medicinal merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that

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A man on the premises will show any one wishing to inspect over the place, and the keys for the "Queen" may be obtained at the office of Henry Waterhouse, Esq.

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HENRY S. TOWNSEND, DIRECTOR OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

time, but it is expected that the class in drawing will be ready for work at 11:25.

At 1 p. m. there will be a "round table" which Mr. Townsend will conduct, the subject being "Literature in our Elementary Schools." From 1:30 to 2 p. m. the study will be "Methodology, Primary Method, Reading Primary Method, Numbers."

Prof. F. B. Dresslar, Ph. D., who is especially engaged to deliver a series of lectures on General Pedagogy, has been delayed by pressing business at Coronado Beach; until he arrives his time will be taken by Inspector-General Townsend. The appropriation of a thousand dollars received for the purpose of conducting the summer school will be almost entirely used in payment of Prof. Dresslar's salary and expenses and such general expenses as may accrue. The teachers who take part in the session as instructors pay their own expenses for the time they are here. Following is the list of teachers comprising the faculty and the subjects in which they will instruct:

Henry S. Townsend, Director, Methodology; F. B. Dresslar, Ph. D., General Pedagogy; M. M. Scott, Lecturer, History of Education; Mrs. M. F. Scott, Primary Methods—The Chart; Miss Laura Duncan, Primary Methods—The Readers; Miss A. E. Mudge, Primary Methods—Numbers; J. B. Alexander, Tonic Sol Fa; John F. Scott, Elementary English; James L. Dumas, Geography; Samuel Kellinohi, Elementary Arithmetic; Evan W. Estep, Advanced Arithmetic and Algebra; Osmer Abbott, Geometry; A. B. Lyons, M.D., F.C.S., Physical Geography; Harry Z. Austin, Phonetic Short Hand; Miss Bessie Foster French, Drawing; Mrs. J. L. Dumas, Kindergarten Songs; Charles E. King, Nature Study; John A. Moore, English Grammar.

Inspector-General H. S. Townsend, the director of the summer schools, was born in 1856 on a frontier farm, twenty miles southeast of Des Moines, Iowa, he learned what hard work is very early in life. It was largely in the country schools that he fitted himself for the University of Des Moines from which he graduated in 1880, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1883. After teaching a short time in San Francisco, he came to the Hawaiian Islands. His experience here as a teacher has been varied. After working with all grades in the public schools, he was elected vice-principal of the Kanehameha Manual in 1888. Remaining two years he was then elected principal of Lahalauna seminary which position he retained until he was appointed Inspector-General on the resignation of Mr. Atkinson.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Shortly before nine the people began pouring into the High School building, and at the appointed time the rooms connected by folding doors were full to overflowing. President Dole, Minister Cooper and the Commissioners of Education were all present and occupied seats behind the teacher's desk.

The meeting was called to order by Inspector General Townsend, who reviewed in a brief, earnest speech the educational progress of the world toward the ideal of full and universal education. He pointed out that three important lines of education are peculiar to the end of the nineteenth century, i. e., the Chautauqua system, university extension and summer schools. And that of these the latter has the im-

reading matter are they interested in? This discussion is to be continued today. It is hoped that a course in literature from the primary class up will finally result.

The only other class held yesterday afternoon was the class in teaching tonic-sol-fa, by J. B. Alexander. The work of the first period covered three points, tone, time, in an elementary way. Mr. Alexander is master of his subject and the method of teaching it.

The summer school is at work in dead earnest. The class in nature study are observing their peas, corns and pumpkin seeds, preparatory to planting them and watching their growth. The algebraists are quarreling over the definition of an equation, the followers of Euclid are making little three cornered pictures and naming them triangles. "The English language is in danger of utter annihilation at the hands of the class in analysis. The place of the earth in the solar system and her poverty in moons is the prime consideration of the first class in geography. The embryo artists in the drawing class are gleefully covering their books (but not, it is hoped, borrowed ones) with representations of cubes. In short, steam is up and the S. S. has started.

The first step Thursday was the assignment of rooms to various classes. As the largest class numbered about 125 and the seating capacity of the largest room is perhaps 60, the difficulty will appear at once. However, classes were divided, new teachers found, chairs brought in and business moved rapidly on.

Numbers have not yet been assigned to the rooms in the High School building, so that they have to be designated as "this" and "that" or by their former uses, as the "North Bedroom," the "Drawing Room," the "Music Room," the "Dining Room," etc. Taking this latter terminology, the classes are assigned as follows:

In the reception room, classes in arithmetic, one, two and three, under Mr. Kellinohi; primary methods in numbers, pedagogy, primary methods in reading and kindergarten songs are held. In the dining room, geography, drawing and history of education. In the north bedroom, English grammar and the part of arithmetic two under Mr. Dickenson. In the south bedroom advanced arithmetic under Mr. Estep, algebra and geometry.

In the music room, English (Mr. Armstrong Smith) and methodology. And, finally, two classes tonic sol fa and short hand are up stairs.

Prof. Lyons' class in the geology and physical geography of the Hawaiian Islands will be held in the evening, so as to accommodate the citizens of Honolulu. But as arrangements have been made for a course of lectures, the class will have to begin early. Half past six is the time designated.

Most of the attendants of the summer school are those who hope to gain, for the first time, a certificate, or, having one, hope to get a better, either at the examination this month or some future one. It will perhaps be a source of surprise to many, not merely that there are so many at the school altogether (164 were present at the first recitation yesterday morning, and between 20 and 30 came in after), but also the number

WILLIE PETERSON IS A GOOD THING.

Helped Julien D. Hayne to the
Extent of Nineteen Hundred.

THEN GOT THE COLD SHOULDER.

Experience in Worthless Drafts.
Drafts on Nevada Bank Re-
turned Dishonored—Hayne's Cre-
ditors Mourn His Departure.

It appears from recent developments that Julien D. Hayne was a great deal more mixed in his financial matters than was generally supposed. That he did not make money in his venture as editor of the Hawaiian was well known to persons familiar with Hayne, though there are many who believed his story to the effect that he was subsidized by parties in the East. His record in the United States is practically unknown, though persons here have been in correspondence with those who Hayne mentioned as being on intimate terms with in the hopes that something might



JULIEN D. HAYNE.

be learned of the man's career. Up to the time of his departure nothing authentic had been learned of Mr. Hayne. It is known that he deposited comfortable sums of money in a local banking house, but almost immediately drew against them. This money, it is said, came from the proceeds of the sale of certain investments held by Mrs. Hayne from the estate of her first husband. During the past few months her demands upon the estate were such that the trustees found it necessary to limit her drawings and sale of property to the exact terms of the will. Prior to Hayne's departure for the Coast, a few weeks ago, he settled his numerous bills with drafts on the Nevada Bank of San Francisco. In all the amount of the drafts was about \$2500. Of this about \$1500 was for cash advanced by Willie Peterson, a young man with whom Hayne had numerous dealings. Peterson does a little money lending business in connection with his duty as typewriter, and it is supposed that his loans to Hayne were for the usual consideration. Just how much Mr. Peterson is out by his transaction is not stated. The most glaring error made by Hayne was in accepting a \$500 bonus from a Chinese firm to bind a bargain for the purchase of a rice plantation on this island. Hayne told the owners that he had left a draft for the purchase price of the plantation and the money would be paid as soon as returns were received from San Francisco. This together with most of the other drafts given by Mr. Hayne were returned marked "no funds." This is not the first instance of Hayne's forgetfulness in his banking affairs. When he went East with Mrs. Hayne a year ago, Mrs. Hayne's son was left behind at the home on the hill. Mr. Larnack of W. W. Dimond's volunteered to look after the boy and the house during Hayne's absence and Hayne gave him a check for \$20, telling him that he would keep him supplied during his absence. Mr. Larnack presented the check at the bank and was informed that there were no funds. Mr. Larnack gave up housekeeping shortly after this and the boy went to live with T. J. Higgins. It was just before his departure on this trip that he invited members of the press to dine with him at the Hawaiian Hotel and a few responded. It was a nice dinner, well served in the private room and without wines. Hayne paid the bill amounting to \$17 by check. In due time it was presented through Macfarlane & Co. to the bank and returned marked "no funds." It was believed by Macfarlane & Co. to be forgetfulness on Hayne's part and nothing was said, the check was paid on his return. Another instance is reported from California. Hayne is said to have procured clothing and coin to the amount of \$400 from a fashionable tailoring firm and settled by a draft on a Honolulu bank. The draft was returned unpaid, but Hayne was not bothered. A few weeks later the head of the firm passed through on his way to Australia and called on Hayne regarding a settlement. He told him there must be a mistake and he would look into it. When the man was on the wharf waiting for the steamer to sail Hayne stepped up and assured him it was all right, that he had fixed it at the bank. Before the steamer sailed the man telephoned to the bank and learned that nothing had been done. Mr. Hayne was evidently thoughtless as to his financial matters.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii. In Equity.—W. M. GIBSON, J. H. FISHER, and H. E. WAITY, Copartners under the firm name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs, vs. CECIL BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustees of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, defendants, under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. F. Walker, deceased, and H. E. McINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. F. Walker, TALE LULA LUCY HAYSELDEN, and FREDERICK WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation, WALTER H. HAYSELDEN, H. HAYSELDEN, Junior, a minor; DAVID KALAKAUA HAYSELDEN, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSELDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceedings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled case, and Court, May 14th, A. D. 1896, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Aliolani Hale) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 28th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1) The following in said Honolulu located in the rear of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Mililani and Queen Streets, described as follows: Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 79 feet; on Mililani Street 261 feet; from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street, thence on Queen Street 242.3 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 362.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 169,125 sq. feet or less. The aforesaid property consisting of: First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 6th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448. Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keawenani to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 87, folio 229. Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana 1, L. C. A. 8515 and in Royal Patent 3566, L. C. A. 6428B, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 98, folios 164-166. Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalaina to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55 folios 450-452. (2) Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui: First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa Halekamani mentioned in deed of Emma Kalelelanani and others to W. M. Gibson dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62. Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in deed from K. A. Nahaolelua to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 62. Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 8519B, Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1196. (3) Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit: LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE. First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Ealaua, containing 3897 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7098, and in deed from L. Haaletia, Liber 16, folios 264 and 265. Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealahakapu, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Conins, Guardian, dated March 9, 1887, of record in Liber 23, folio 167. Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunalei, containing 3442.38 acres, described in Royal Patent 6776, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named. Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1876, of record in Liber 43, folio 359. Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 236.68 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Kelihihue and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 330, and in deed of Kealahakapu to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 389, and in deed from Kealahakapu to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 329. Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uliana Pahao and another, dated November 27, 1896, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 8536, Royal Patent 5137, containing 39 acres more or less. Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent Grant 2503, containing 52.7 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by Puapua, by deed dated April 24, 1894, recorded in Liber 20, folio 24. Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by Kamaika and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1886, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274. Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10488, containing 72-100 acres, conveyed by Kaloie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1895, of record in Liber 19, page 407. Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1897, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 262. Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4796 conveyed by Keawenani and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 398. Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4767, L. C. A. 611, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 47, folio 49. Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 303, to Kaaina conveyed by K. Kaaina, to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 25, 1885, recorded in Liber 30, folio 129. Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which the said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1882, and the 31st day of August, 1887. LEASEHOLDS. First.—Lease No. 167 from the Hawaiian Government of Paomai containing 9075 acres, and of Kaunuku, containing 8291 acres, expiring January 1, 1910, annual rental \$500, payable semi-annually in advance. Second.—Lease No. 168 of Kealia Aupuni, Hawaii, containing 3291 acres, expiring June 23, 1908, annual rental \$150, payable semi-annually in advance. Third.—Lease No. 220 Mahana, contain-

ing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance. Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaunolu, containing 7860 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-annually in advance. Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture. PERSONAL PROPERTY. As follows: The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson, depa- turing on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less; also all wool presses, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai. (4) OTHER PROPERTY. First.—Mortgage from Kia Nahaolelua to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 65-67, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby. Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kalaina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2, to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 189. TERMS OF SALE, ETC. The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties. The land of Kalulu on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-at-will, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property, without charge. All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers. Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort Street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned. P. C. JONES, Receiver. Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company. Dated Honolulu, May 25, 1896.

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company —1896—

S. S. Kinau,	
CLARKE, Commander.	
Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.	
LEAVE HONOLULU.	
Friday	Aug. 7
Tuesday	Aug. 18
*Friday	Aug. 28
Tuesday	Sept. 8
*Friday	Sept. 18
*Tuesday	Sept. 29
*Friday	Oct. 9
Tuesday	Oct. 20
*Friday	Oct. 30
Tuesday	Nov. 10
*Friday	Nov. 20
*Tuesday	Dec. 1
*Friday	Dec. 11
Tuesday	Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapauhoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Aug. 14
Tuesday	Aug. 25
*Friday	Sept. 4
Tuesday	Sept. 15
*Friday	Sept. 25
Tuesday	Oct. 6
*Friday	Oct. 16
Tuesday	Oct. 26
*Friday	Nov. 6
Tuesday	Nov. 17
*Friday	Nov. 28
Tuesday	Dec. 8
*Friday	Dec. 18
Tuesday	Dec. 29

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignments must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.

Honolulu, H. I. Jan. 1, 1896.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A SPECIALTY AT GAZETTE OFFICE. TELEPHONE 88.



Cuticura SOAP FOR Baby's Skin

Nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome as CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps. It prevents chafing, redness, and roughness of the skin, soothes inflammation, allays irritation, and when followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, speedily cures all forms of skin and scalp diseases.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. PORTER AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, San Francisco, Boston, U. S. A.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SURE, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Island Visitors TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR Dry Goods AT L. B. KERR'S.

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chasys, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings. Also a fine range of Men's Suitings and Trouserings. A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices.

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

Bona Fide Closing Out Sale!

Gents' Furnishing Goods AT COST PRICES!

We have decided to close out our entire stock of gents' furnishing goods. Shall not handle them any more.

We intend to devote our entire time to our increasing MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS.

Now is the time to purchase underwear, neckwear, shirts and hosiery at cost prices.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats


From Finest Herds.

J. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE AT THE Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was de liberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and cures generally successfully.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states, "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 38 Great Russell St. London, W. C.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. It is a pure and wholesome preparation, and its use is recommended by the highest authorities. 20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled REMEDY for all affections of the throat and lungs. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proves its great worth.

LOOSEBYS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. L. NIGHT COUGH CURE. See TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THE TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS and STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND Cape Colonies. Bottles in 1s. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. It is a pure and wholesome preparation, and its use is recommended by the highest authorities. 20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

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RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

THE MYSTERY OF PAIN

What Are Its Causes and Why Is It Permitted.

The Great Work That Is Being Done by Bright Minds in Alleviating Human Suffering—A Case Affording a Striking Illustration.

From the time when man first peopled the earth down to the present day the mystery of pain has filled all hearts with wonder and terror. What are its causes, why is it permitted, and what its uses are in the great economy of nature? All these questions men have asked to themselves and of one another, but the question has found no solution. All that can be done is to devise ways of relieving physical suffering and bright minds have assisted tender hearts in bringing aid to the afflicted. All the vast resources of nature's laboratory have been pressed into service to the end that the tortured bodies might have succor from anguish, and know the peace that only health can bring. And what more natural than that victims of disease thus released from suffering should desire to aid in the extension of the knowledge of the means whereby they have been benefited? Among those who have been thus benefited is Mr. S. Loudon, of the Washington Feed Co., who is well and favorably known to so many of our citizens. In 1889 he came to Honolulu and has since engaged in several lines of business, the last previous to his present venture, was that of a retail grocer commanding a large patronage from among the best families. Speaking of his case Mr. Loudon said: "For the past five years I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia and sick headache often suffering for a week at a time, causing me much agony and depriving me of many nights of restful sleep. I have always been skeptical about using proprietary medicines, but was impressed with the candor of the advertisements of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Among these I saw it stated that Pink Pills was a positive cure for neuralgia and headache, and so forcibly was I struck with the facts stated in the testimonials, that I determined to try them. I found benefit from the Pink Pills almost from the outset, and I could no longer doubt their curative properties. I have so far used only three bottles and the attacks are not only less frequent, but less severe, and I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a grand, and good medicine.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which makes the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to the cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excess, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by the Hollister Drug Co., the Hobron Drug Co., and all dealers in medicines.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Thirty-four well-bound volumes of Scientific American for sale by "X," this office.

Go to E. O. Hall & Son for new goods in the hardware line. You will find just exactly what you are looking for. Guns and ammunition a specialty.

J. O. Carter, receiver to take possession of all property in the Hawaiian Islands belonging to J. K. Sumner, has an important notice in this issue.

Castle & Cooke have something to say to you about their "New Process Stoves" and the very reasonable prices for which they can be purchased. A call at their store will satisfy you.

You will be surprised to see what the "Baby" and "Humming Bird" sizes of the De Laval cream separator will do, when the saving of time and labor is taken into consideration. Look up the Hawaiian Hardware Company.

A Remarkable Cure for Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50-cent bottle, and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

MARRIED.

CROCKETT WING—At Lexington, Mass., at the home of the bride's parents, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. Herbert Walcott, Albert Waldo Crockett of North Andover, Mass., to Grace Lillian Wing.

DIED.

HORN—In this city, August 5, 1896, F. Horn, a native of Dresden, Germany. Aged 70 years.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about October 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address

Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, or Agents, Honolulu.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DAY	BAROM.	3 P.M.	TEMP.	WIND	FORCE
July	30.00	80.00	77	8.00	0.00
Sat	30.00	80.00	77	8.00	0.00
Sun	30.00	80.00	77	8.00	0.00
Mon	30.00	80.00	77	8.00	0.00
Tues	30.00	80.00	77	8.00	0.00
Wed	30.00	80.00	77	8.00	0.00
Thurs	30.00	80.00	77	8.00	0.00
Friday	30.00	80.00	77	8.00	0.00

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Sets
Mon	1.10	1.10	5.34	6.37	0.15	1.3
Tues	1.10	1.10	5.34	6.37	0.15	1.3
Wed	1.10	1.10	5.34	6.37	0.15	1.3
Thurs	1.10	1.10	5.34	6.37	0.15	1.3
Friday	1.10	1.10	5.34	6.37	0.15	1.3
Sat	1.10	1.10	5.34	6.37	0.15	1.3
Sun	1.10	1.10	5.34	6.37	0.15	1.3

New moon August 10, at 10.34 a.m. The tides and moon place are given to Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local Time, to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Aug. 4. Am. bk Alden Besse, Potter, from San Francisco. Smt Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii.

Wednesday, Aug. 5. P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, from San Francisco. Smt Kilauea Hou, Nye, from Hawaii.

Thursday, Aug. 6. Smt James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Aug. 4. Smt Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Hamamau.

Smt Kauai, Smythe, for Lahaina and Hamakua.

Smt W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Smt Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Smt Iwalani, Bruhn, for Kauai ports.

Wednesday, Aug. 5. Br. bk Belmont, Ladd, for New York.

Thursday, Aug. 6. Smt Walleale, Gregory, for Honolulu. P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for China and Japan.

Smt James Makee, for Lahaina.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii, per smt Kinau, Aug. 4—Volcano: Jas. Stokes and valet, Miss Stokes, Chas. M. Taylor and wife, C. L. Wright, Miss R. Jewell, F. M. Ballard, Mrs. F. M. Buckman, Miss Bertie Ballard, Mrs. Twigg, Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Miss M. McCandless, Robert Lewers, W. H. Lewers, Miss Sarah Carter, Miss M. N. Carter, Miss C. D. Wolf, W. Andrews, Dr. J. M. Topmoeiler, B. Topmoeiler, H. A. Wilder, T. King, Jr., Miss C. Hennegan, R. B. Anderson, L. C. Ables, Mrs. Bishop Willis, W. R. Castle, Mrs. F. Kelsey, S. C. French, Miss L. S. Willis, Miss Florence Scott, F. Wilburton, Miss L. Pires, Col. B. Burton. Way Ports: R. Rycroft, Miss S. Rycroft, Tuni, Mrs. Nake, K. Hoshina, J. S. Muirhead, R. More, Mrs. A. Ahrens, 3 children and servant, Brother George, Brother Anthony, Miss Lilioe Hapai, Miss Louisa Brown, Armstrong Smith, Cyril Smith, J. E. Ray, J. W. Price, S. Rowley, Mrs. C. Rasmussen, Miss R. Rasmussen, Miss E. Rasmussen, C. H. Swain, Miss F. Nolte, Mrs. Alice Brown, Miss Bertha Smithies, Miss C. A. Gillman, L. Aseu, Miss E. Kelso, Miss L. Alexander, Mrs. T. Hussey, Miss M. Keawe, Miss H. Parker, Dr. H. O. Murray, W. Beers, Capt. Jno. Ross, Saml Parker, D. Pohakukimohewa, Bishop Willis, Father Libert, N. E. Lemmon, J. W. Jones and 171 on deck.

From San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. China, Aug. 5: Hon. Albert S. Willis, A. S. Willis, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Munroe, T. E. Wendell, M. S. Shoemaker, Clarence England, U. S. N., G. H. De La Vergne, Mrs. A. S. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Horsey, Miss Dulaney, Mr. and Mrs. John Stemme, Mrs. E. J. Welchman, A. P. Stokes, F. E. Stockwell, T. Brandt, Miss Elsie Adair, Miss Tillie Jardine, W. B. Vanderlip, Hugh Emmett, R. C. Lydecker, M. E. Gedge, W. P. Eichbaum.

Departures.

For Kauai ports, per smt Iwalani, Aug. 4—Mrs. H. Isenbarg, Miss Grau, Mrs. C. Wolters, servant and child, Mrs. P. Hofer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tell and child, C. A. Garvie, H. Shultz, Miss Hilda Burgess, Miss Silva and 2 children, Ho Lau and wife, Marla Makanan and J. M. Levinho.

For Maui and Hawaii, per smt Kauai, Aug. 4—Mrs. Jaouen, Miss Polly Rickard, Miss Annie Whitney, Master James Whitney and W. Conrad.

For Maui, per smt Claudine, Aug. 4—Mr. and Mrs. Warrier, Miss Lofcutt, H. Waterhouse, Jr., P. F. De La Vergne, Mrs. F. W. Carter, child and nurse, Mrs. J. O. Young and 2 children, C. M. Gray, Mrs. G. Gilhus, James M. Sims, Dr. W. Averdam, Miss Rice, Ah Young, Mrs. A. Beem and 3 children, T. W. Gay, Miss Mary Green, C. W. Dickey, Mrs. W. O. Smith and daughter, Mrs. Annie Hoiokahiki.

For China and Japan, per P. M. S. S. China, Aug. 6—Countess Matsuo Goro Narita, James Stokes, Miss C. P. Stokes and maid, Mrs. T. Wing, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Taylor, R. C. Forsyth, E. Ermeler, Lau Chong, O. Suzuki and K. Inouye.

The new inter-island steamer was launched at Port Blakely on July 21st.

The ship of James Spear given her name.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR JULY, 1896.

[From the records of the Government Weather Bureau.]

Average temperature, 76.8; normal, 77.4. Extreme range of temperature, 69 to 88. mean daily range, 12.3; average daily minimum, 72; average daily maximum, 84.3; lowest daily mean, 75 (on the 10th); highest daily mean, 78.7 (on the 22d). Barometer average, 30.062; highest, 30.16 (on the 1st), lowest, 29.97 (on the 17th); average daily range, .058; low pressure periods, 7th to 17th and 30th; high pressure periods, 1st to 10th, 23d. Average absolute humidity, 6.4 grains to the cubic foot (6.0 on the 3d and 7.6 on the 27th); relative humidity, average of daily observations made at 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., 64.6 per cent.

Rainfall, 0.55 in.; normal for July, 2.22; highest rainfall in one day, 0.16 in. on the 10th-11th; rain record days, twelve.

Cloudiness, 33 per cent; normal, 41 per cent; days marked "fine," nineteen. Wind mostly light trades, partially interrupted on the 5th and 31st, veering to northerly on the 20th and 28th; average wind force, Beaufort scale, 2.4.

THEY WONDERED TO SEE HIM.

"I could not move a yard without help. I can now walk for miles."

There is certainly a very sharp contrast between these two statements. When we see a person who, because of illness, is unable to move a yard without help, we do not expect to meet him on the road and on foot miles from home, soon thereafter; if indeed, we meet him at all. At least we should regard these extremes, considered as within the experience of the same man, and enclosed within a comparatively brief period of time, as something to wonder at and ask questions about. And people did wonder at and inquire about it. Many said the circumstances recalled the age of miracles, supposed to have passed forever away. The facts (briefly set forth in a letter from the man himself) are as follows. We may add that Mr. Henry Jackson is a farmer well known and respected in his district, and his case is familiar to neighbors and friends of his throughout the vicinity.

"In the early part of 1892," says Mr. Jackson, "I began to feel weak and ailing. I was low in spirits, and my bodily strength seemed to be leaving me. There was a bad and nauseous taste in my mouth; my appetite, which had always been good, failed until I had no real desire for food whatever, and after eating I had much pain at the chest and a fullness around the sides. My stomach always felt burning hot, and I had a gnawing pain at the pit of it."

"I remained in this general condition until August of the same year, when I was taken worse. My legs began to swell, and rheumatism set in all over me, more particularly in the hips and back. No local treatment had any effect upon it. It grew worse and worse, until I was no longer able to rise from my chair without assistance. In truth, I had no power over myself, and could not move a yard without help."

"I suffered so with mere pain that I could not lie in bed, and for over twelve months I never had my clothes off." "During this time I was attended day and night, being literally unable to do anything of importance for myself. All the sleep I got was taken in naps and snatches while I was bolstered up in my usual place in an easy chair. Under the terrible strain of the pain and loss of proper rest my nerves broke down so that any uncommon event in the house or noise was more than I could bear. My heart was very bad, and thumped until I could scarcely stay in the chair and endure it."

"The doctor who had charge of my case said my condition was critical. He said that my lungs and liver were badly affected, and that I had Bright's disease of the kidneys. Still his medicine did me no good, and after attending me ten months he said he could do no more for me."

"I then got a doctor from Bolton to see me, and he held out but slender hopes of my ever getting any better. I thought the same, and so did all who saw me." "In October, 1893, my daughter, Mrs. Dickinson, of Bolton, told me how she had been benefited by taking Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and thought it might possibly help me. I had small faith, but there could be no harm in trying. So we sent at once to Mr. Pare, the chemist, in Fold Road, Bolton, for enough to decide whether it would do me good or not. After taking it a short time I was better. I could sleep better, and had some appetite for food, and what I ate agreed with me. This was hopeful and cheering indeed."

"I kept on with the Syrup and it acted wonderfully with me. The worst symptoms abated, and I gained strength. Soon all the water in my legs passed off, and the rheumatism troubled me but little. Still using the Syrup, my condition continued to improve in every respect, until I once more stood on my feet, and felt like a man of this world. I can now walk for miles, and have no pain. All my friends think as I do—that under the circumstances my recovery was nothing short of marvelous. You are at liberty to publish this statement, and to refer any interested persons to me. (Signed) Henry Jackson, Pewett Hill Farm, Culcheth, near Warrington, October 9th, 1895."

No word of ours can add to the convincing force of Mr. Jackson's plain statement. His disease was originally and radically of the digestion. The attack was sharp and profound, and developed into the resulting conditions so well described. He may not have had Bright's disease, but that he was directly progressing towards that fatal malady there is no doubt. The effect of Mother Seigel's Syrup in his case only serves to show afresh its rare and remarkable power. Scarcely is so great a victory to be looked for from any medicine. Yet the facts are undeniable. We congratulate Mr. Jackson on his escape from a danger which was much more serious than even he probably imagined.

BY AUTHORITY.

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, August 15th, 1896, for the construction of a three-room school house, plan No. 2, at Papakou, Hilo, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Ripley & Dickey, architects, Honolulu; also at the office of Mr. L. Severance, School Agent, Hilo.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, August 4th, 1896. 1783-3t

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of August 26th, 1896, for the construction of the following buildings:

1. A 2-room school house at Hoonanau, S. Kona, Hawaii.
2. A 2-room school house at the Homesteads, Honokaa, Hawaii.
3. A teacher's cottage at the Honokaa Homesteads.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works; also those of the Hoonanau school house at the office of Mr. John Paris, Kealahou, and those of the Honokaa buildings at the store of A. B. Lindsay, Honokaa.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, August 6, 1896. 1783-3t

CENSUS NOTICE.

In accordance with the requirements of the law, a general census of the Hawaiian Islands will be taken as of date of the night of September 27, 1896. Attention is called to the following extract from the law:

"All persons are hereby required under pain of a fine not to exceed fifty dollars, to be imposed by any police or district justice, to answer all such questions as shall be propounded by the agents of the Board of Education, relating to or necessary for making the census."

The following District Superintendents have been appointed for the purpose of taking the census:

HAWAII.

Hilo.....H. C. Austin
Hamakua.....Chas. Williams
North Kohala.....W. P. McDougal
South Kohala.....Miss E. W. Lyons
North Kona.....Waldemar Muller
South Kona.....Harry T. Mills
Kau.....C. Melnecke
Puna.....Harry Rycroft

MAUI, LANAI AND MOLOKAI.

Lahaina and Lanai.....Henry Dickenson
Wailuku.....John A. Moore
Makawao.....C. H. Dickey
Hana.....R. Strauch
Molokai.....Geo. Trimble

OAHU.

Ewa and Waianae.....C. C. Dement
Waiakala.....Ed. Hore
Koolauloa and Koolapoaka.....William Henry

KAUAI AND NIHAU.

Waimea and Nihaui.....E. Omstead
Koloa.....Edward Stretz
Lihue.....W. J. Wells
Kawahau.....H. Z. Austin
Hanalei.....W. E. H. Deygill

ALATAU T. ATKINSON, General Superintendent of Census. 4370-4t 1782-3t

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed by A. Perry, Second Judge Circuit Court, First Judicial Circuit, receiver to take possession of all property in the Hawaiian Islands belonging to J. K. Sumner, hereby gives notice to all persons in possession of property belonging to the said J. K. Sumner, or who may be indebted to him, to deliver over said property and pay indebtedness at once.

J. O. CARTER, 208 Merchant Street. Honolulu, Aug. 5th, 1896. 4372-1w 1783-1m

WATER NOTICE.

Proper application having been made to me this day by John H. Holt, for adjudication of his water right in the spring of Kunawai, Honolulu, it is hereby ordered in accordance with the provisions of Chap. XXVI, Session Laws of 1888, that all parties interested in the water right from said spring of Kunawai to appear before me at the Judiciary Building, at 10 A. M., August 15th, 1896, to contest or otherwise said petition or judgment will be given ex parte by default.

EMMA M. NAKI'INA, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 1781-3w

FOR SALE.

THIRTY-FOUR volumes of Scientific American, from 1878 to 1894, inclusive. Well bound and in good state of preservation. Terms reasonable. For particulars, address "X," this office. 1776-1m

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT

of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Paul P. Kanoa, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered that Friday, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Honolulu, Aug. 6th, 1896. By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1783F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

Second Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. At Chambers. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Mrs. Kikilina Puu, late of Makawao, Maui, deceased intestate. Before Judge J. W. Kalua.

On reading and filing the petition of Mrs. John Leal and John Leal, of Makawao, Maui, alleging that Mrs. Kikilina Puu, of Makawao, died intestate at Makawao, Maui, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1896, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to John Leal.

It is ordered that Thursday, the 3d day of September, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition, in the Court Room of this Court at Wailuku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Wailuku, H. I., August 3d, A. D. 1896. C. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit. 1783F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of POOMAKELANI, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executrix of the will of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such Executrix.

It is ordered, that MONDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 24th, 1896. By the Court: GEO. LUCAS, Clerk. 1781F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM DEAN, late of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, deceased intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of W. R. Castle, administrator of said estate, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to the deceased situate in Nuuanu Avenue, Honolulu, and setting forth legal reasons why such real estate should be sold.

It is hereby ordered, that the heirs of said deceased and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on MONDAY, the 17th day of AUGUST, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room of this Court, in Aliolihi, Judiciary Building, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Dated July 29, 1896. By the Court: GEO. LUCAS, Clerk. 1781F-3ta

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Joseph Barros, then residing at Brava, Cape de Verde Islands, and at present of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, to the Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii, a corporation existing under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, dated July 31, 1893, recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Liber 145, pages 93-94-95. Notice is hereby given, that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to-wit: non-payment of both principal and interest when due. Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, to-wit: on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

For further particulars apply to W. A. Kinney, Esq. Dated Honolulu, August 7th, 1896. THE PORTUGUESE MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY OF HAWAII, Mortgagee.

By M. G. SILVA, President.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All those pieces or parcels of land situate in said Honolulu, and described as follows: 1. Lot No. 365 on Government Map Beginning at the west angle of Pihok street and Wilder avenue, and running S. 43 deg. 35 min. W. (true), 183.2 feet along Pihok street, N. 48 deg. 25 min. W. (true), 300 feet along Lot 363, N.

43 deg. 35 min. E. (true), 106.7 feet along Lot 352; S. 60 deg. 45 min. E. (true), 309.5 feet along Wilder avenue to initial point. Area, one acre, being the same premises granted to him by Royal Patent (Grant) No. 3275.

2. Land at Makiki, Honolulu aforesaid, bounded as follows, to-wit: E. hoomaka ana ma ke kahi Hema o kela, ola hol ke kahi Komohana o ko Ihuole pa e ku ana, e pili ana me ke alauli Mol, a e holo ana.

N 25 deg. 25 min. W (true) 800 kapua a hiki i ka hoomaka ana o ka Honua maluna aku o ke awaawa; alaila S. 34 deg. E. (true), 162 kapua e moku ana i ke awaawa a hiki i ka lae one hehu ma ka aoao Hikiina; alaila e Iho ana S. 26 deg. 25 min. E., (true), 700 kapua ma ke kahi Hikina o ke kahua helau, a e pili ana me ka alua o Loe, a hiki i ka pa o Ihuole; 20 kapua mai ke kahi mai e ku nei; alaila S. 60 deg. W., (true), 148 kapua mai ko Ihuole pa a hiki i kahi i hoomaka i, a ala maloko o kela pa 2 1/2 Eka, and being the same premises conveyed to him by Nani (w) and Omoe (k) by deed dated December 1, 1884, and recorded in Liber 100, pages 268-269. 1783F-4ta

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.